

Civilians Now Direct Shipment of Army Supplies

Stupendous Task of Loading Materials Passes From Hands of the Military

Bush in Full Charge

Plan Worked Out by Goethals Is Biggest Freight Movement in History

The stupendous task of loading vessels at this port for supplies for the American troops in France passed yesterday from military to civilian control. The work henceforth will be carried on by a big staff of expert shipping men under the direction of Irving T. Bush.

This action is the result of a plan worked out by Major General Goethals and the War Department to speed up the work by putting it in the hands of men experienced in that line and to release army officers and men for military duty. It is assumed that the red tape will be promptly eliminated and that within a short time experienced shipping men will have a well equipped organization to move army supplies rapidly to France.

The first step taken by the War Department was the appointment of Joseph T. Lilly, of the shipping firm of Norton, Lilly & Co., as director of embarkation. His headquarters will be in Washington and he will have complete charge of the embarkation of all supplies at all ports of the United States from which they may be shipped.

Bush Appointed Here

An outline of the plans of the new civilian control was tested yesterday by the war board for this port in a statement which said, in part:

"Immediately after his selection as director of embarkation Mr. Lilly appointed Irving T. Bush as chief of embarkation at the Port of New York. Mr. Bush, the company appointed W. J. Edwards, of Norton, Lilly & Co., as assistant chief of embarkation, and Charles H. Ketchum, formerly general agent of the Lackawanna Railroad, is in charge of the railroad division, and W. E. Hersey, formerly in charge of the United States Marine Corps, is in charge of the warehouse division. Mr. Bush also appointed Mr. J. O. Conner as executive assistant to him, J. O. Hammett and Lieutenant Philip L. Gerhardt. Mr. Bush said today that the overseas shipments to the American front abroad was the largest freight movement ever organized and would increase in volume as the war progressed. He spoke in high terms of the loyalty and patriotism of labor and its representatives in carrying on the embarkation work, and expressed great satisfaction in having Mr. O'Connor associated with him.

The appointment of Mr. Bush carries out the general plan of the War Board for the Port of New York, of which Edward N. Hurley is chairman. Combining both offices, Mr. Bush, it is said, can bring together the civilian and military departments and private interests at the port. The work of the War Board and embarkation service will occupy the whole of the building at No. 45 Broadway, except the first floor, now occupied by the War Trade Board.

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Army Hospitals to Be Inspected Daily

Baker Makes It Duty of Staff Officers in Addition to Medical Men

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Daily inspection of all divisional and army post hospitals by staff officers of the commanding generals has been ordered by Secretary Baker. This is in addition to the regular inspection by medical officers, and the purpose is to keep the commanding officers and the War Department in closer touch with conditions than is possible through the ordinary army routine.

In a memorandum to the chief of staff, made public to-night, the Secretary said:

"Please issue orders to all division and post commanders that the Secretary of War desires them to have an officer of their staff make a daily inspection of hospitals connected with the camp or post and a daily report to the commanding general. And, in the event of discovering any ends which need attention beyond that in his immediate control, will report the fact to the chief of staff for the information of the Secretary of War."

Class 1 to Complete First Draft Here

State Bureau Sends New Order to Local Boards

When New York starts, on February 23, to furnish her last contribution to the National Army raised by the first draft the men will be selected from Class 1. This was announced yesterday in a communication to local draft boards from Major F. S. Hutchinson, head of the Federal Draft Bureau of this state.

Originally the men who were to fill this deferred quota, which amounts to about 10 per cent of the city's total quota in the first draft, were selected under the old regulations, before the classification system was adopted. In fact, the men chosen had already received cards from their local boards notifying them to hold themselves in readiness for a call to the colors.

However, the interpretation handed down by Major Hutchinson provides that in all districts where Class 1 is large enough the men should be selected to fill the final increment of the first draft under the new methods of induction. If Class 1 is insufficient to meet the call in any particular district, as is unlikely, it is said the men will be called according to the old system. After this deferred quota is sent to camp there will be no exceptions to the application of the new regulations. In an attempt to be fully prepared to satisfy any demands the War Department may make for men for the second draft, Martin Conboy, director of the draft, yesterday began a campaign to get in touch with every registrant who for any reason has failed to answer his questionnaire and return it to his local board. Tardy registrants are being urged to get in touch with the local board in which they are registered, and are warned that failure to do so may result in the loss of their right to have an exemption claim heard and in their immediate call to the army.

Food for Allies Sent Here in Record Time

But Ship to Take It Abroad Is Held Fast in Ice of Erie Basin

Forty carloads of flour, consigned to the Allies and representing the first trainload of foodstuffs to be brought through under Secretary McAdoo's new rail-to-hold order, were lying last night on the Lehigh Valley's deep water pier at Constable Hook, N. J.

The train had been rushed through from Buffalo in record breaking time, but when it reached tidewater the steamship into whose hold the flour was to have been dumped was still miles away. Three tugs labored all day in a vain effort to free her from the ice which overnight had sewed up Erie Basin.

Beset by the same weather conditions which locked the ocean carrier, the Lehigh Valley's tug maneuvered through the train from Buffalo in forty hours. In ordinary winter weather the freight running time between the two points is about sixty hours, but under recent conditions the average train has spent four days on the way.

What time was lost in fighting through snowdrifts, piled in its path by a strong northwest gale, the train had made up in other ways. Not once was it "yarded," and only five stops were made—these, at Manchester, Sayre, Convent, Mauch Chunk and Easton yards, for the purpose of changing engines. The train left Buffalo on Sunday and reached Constable Hook at 5 o'clock yesterday morning.

Badges for Exempted Men

Senate Passes Measure Sought by Administration

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The Administration bill authorizing the Secretary of War to provide distinctive badges to men of draft age who have been exempted or rejected was passed today by the Senate.

Another measure passed provides for the reorganization of the army engineers. Under the bill the corps will be composed of seven regiments and two mounted battalions, with a brigadier general, 23 colonels, 39 lieutenant colonels, 72 majors and 132 captains.

The Senate also passed Senator Chamberlain's bill making a felony the purchase from soldiers or sailors of any military equipment.

Teutonic-British-American Registers as Enemy Alien

His Heart and Soul Are With Allies, but He Was Never Naturalized—Registration, Light, Shows War Has Set Brother Against Brother

A long line of stolid Germans was waiting to be registered at the East Eighty-eighth street station yesterday when a little man of fifty stepped up to the police officer in charge, and asked with a decidedly English accent: "Is this the place to register?"

Suspicious glances from the Teutons Home Defense Leaguers on the job from 8 a. m. until 10 p. m.

To Verify Data Given

Next Sunday, after the close of the registration period, each policeman will start out to investigate and verify the information given by the registrants on his beat. If everything is found correct, registration cards will be issued.



Policeman fingerprinting a German registrant

prevented the voice, and the police, in astonishment, asked the man whether he was a German also.

"I am not," he answered loftily. "I was born in Germany, but I left it when I was a boy, going to England. For more than a score of years I lived in Great Britain. I swore allegiance to the Union Jack, and forgot about Germany, and have lived here since. I did not take out naturalization papers, but if you say I'm a German you'll have to fight me. I'm with the Allies heart and soul."

After being shown the regulations, including all those born in Germany, in the registration, the little Teutonic-British-American obtained the required affidavits, which he will file. He left the station, muttering: "I'm no German, that's all. No Obeche for mine."

Registration Light

The Eighty-eighth Street station, in the most populous Teutonic district in the city, had registered exactly 501 out of its estimated total of 3,000 aliens by 5 o'clock last night. The official figures given out by the police up to noon showed that 5,236 in the five boroughs had complied with the regulations out of an estimated total of 62,000.

By boroughs the strength of the registration at noon was: Manhattan, 2,350; Brooklyn, 1,396; The Bronx, 633; Queens, 704; and Richmond, 104.

At 10:30 last night these totals were given out by Police Commissioner Enright.

"Have you any relatives fighting against this country?" was asked of a blond giant at the Eighty-eighth Street station.

"Well, no," he replied hesitatingly. "I had four brothers and a couple of cousins in the German army. They all been killed. I have no one left in the world, except two young nephews in Germany. I don't know what has become of them. They are seventeen, and may be drafted soon."

He was a brother against brother was exemplified when P. August Lingner, of 1205 Willow Avenue, Hoboken, appeared before the registration officials.

"Have you any relatives fighting against the United States?" he was asked. "Three brothers in the German army."

"Any fighting for this country?" "Sure. Two brothers who are sailing for France soon."

Another registrant in Hoboken, Willy Frederick Karl Gitter, of Washington Street, said he had a brother fighting in the French army. On the same line with him stood Johannes Schroeder, 163 Third Street, who said that three of his brothers had entered the German armies at the beginning of the war. Two were killed in Belgium, he said, while the third was so severely wounded at Verdun, he will be crippled for life.

He fought in '64

An ancient German, who squared his shoulders and stood stiff as a ramrod in spite of his years, appeared in Hoboken to register.

"Have you done any service in the German army?" the police officer who was assisting him through the mazes of the affidavit asked. The old man clicked his heels together sharply as he answered, full of pride:

"Ja. In '64 I was in the Prussian army. For two years. I fight. Then, in 1870, Prussia with France again went to war, and I went once again. I am too old to go now."

Word was received at the East Sixty-seventh Street station, Manhattan, that many registrants were so ill they could not appear during the six-day period.

When this notification came from a physician or from an official source a sergeant and a patrolman were sent to the bedside of each invalid, and the affidavits filled out there.

To-day will be registration day for about 200 enemy aliens who are wards of the city on Blackwell's Island. A squad of policemen from the Sixty-seventh Street station, Manhattan, the job, don't expect more than a yawn of ennui when they finger-print the prisoners once more.

Officials yesterday declared that the light registration during the first two days presaged a heavy attack on the police stations at the close, and feared that the rush would find them unprepared to handle it. At every station where congestion was apparent yesterday the force of workers was increased. The Eighty-eighth Street station maintaining thirty patrolmen and

Spartanburg Infantry to Begin Target Practice

SPARTANBURG, S. C., Feb. 5.—Target practice on the rifle range at Glassy Rock, about twenty-six miles from Camp Wadsworth, will be resumed by the infantry regiments of the 27th Division this week. Practice was suspended just before the Christmas holidays because of bad weather. Army target practice began again a few days ago. It is estimated that it will take two months to give all the infantry companies their target practice.

Major Fred M. Waterbury, instructor of small arms firing for the division, will be executive officer of the range.

Privates Earl K. Laird and Charles P. McCarthy, of Company L, 108th Infantry, who were exonerated by court martial of all blame for their action as sentries on January 23, when they shot and fatally wounded Private Floyd Dickey and slightly wounded Private Lewis P. Scoville, Dickey and Scoville had attempted to escape from regimental guards. Laird and McCarthy were to-day sent for by Major General O'Ryan and personally commended for their action.

Russian Troops Turn Robbers at Vladivostok

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The Russian Minister at Petrograd is somewhere beyond Jassy, according to delayed reports to the State Department received to-day. Ambassador Francis reported on January 29 that the minister had left Petrograd and gone to Jassy. Since then wire communication between Jassy and Petrograd had been interrupted.

As indicative of the conditions at Vladivostok, Ambassador Francis reported the raiding of a hotel by Russian troops. Thirty armed men entered the building, took whatever appeared to them, searched the guests and retired. It was not made clear to what factions they belonged.



Teuton residents swearing to their registration affidavits. The above pictures were taken in the East Eighty-eighth Street Police Station, in a district thickly populated by Germans.

State Department Appropriation Bill Jumps 3 Millions

Increase Is Asked for to Carry on Heavy War Burdens

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The diplomatic and consular appropriation bill for the fiscal year was presented in the House to-day by Chairman Flood of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

The bill carries \$8,206,087 for the next fiscal year, \$4,000,000 more than the current appropriation because of increased war burdens. The increase provides for twenty-five new secretaries to embassies and legations, many additional clerks, augmented secret funds and other allowances.

With the State Department's sanction, Mr. Flood told the Japanese mission's visit here resulted in exchange of notes between Secretary Lansing and Viscount Ishii, which, he said, "removed causes of friction between the two countries and works for peace and the future of the world."

Assurances were given that the price to the consumer next summer will be about 50 cents a hundred pounds, or the same as last year.

It was feared that if the government found it necessary to cut off the supply of ammonia, which is used in making artificial ice, much suffering would result from a shortage of ice. This prompted the food board to call together a majority of the artificial and natural ice dealers. They were told by Cyrus C. Miller, of the food board, that the public interest demanded that something be done before the winter was over to provide for next summer's ice.

The dealers in natural ice explained that they already had 1,200,000 tons in storage, and would not go to the expense of harvesting any more unless arrangements were made for their selling in competition with the artificial ice. A contract was then made whereby the artificial dealers agreed to buy the natural ice at \$3 a ton.

Mr. Miller explained that the arrangement will effect a saving of 80,000 pounds of ammonia and that New York, which usually consumes only artificial ice, will be served largely with ice from the Hudson River.

Sousa's Baton Brings \$120 For Jackies' Baseball Fund

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—Lieutenant John Philip Sousa, bandmaster at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, offered his historic baton at auction for the benefit of the fund which is being raised to obtain baseball equipment for the Jackies, and it was sold for \$120. It became known to-day.

The prized wand has been in the possession of the noted bandmaster for forty-eight years, having been presented to him in 1870, by members of the band of which he was then leader.

Interned Aliens' Property To Be Seized by the U. S.

President Wilson Takes Measures to Prevent Foes Harming America

Women Not Included

Bill to Place Them in Restricted Class Goes to Senate Committee

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—President Wilson by proclamation to-day included under the term "enemy" in the Trading with the Enemy act, all alien enemies who have been permanently interned by the War Department.

The effect of the President's proclamation is to enable the Enemy Alien Property Custodian to take over and manage the property of enemy aliens of means who have been permanently interned, thus eliminating any possibility of their carrying on from the internment camps trading activities which might be inimical to the interests of the United States.

In an explanatory statement issued by A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian, it is pointed out that the proclamation is limited to a small class of enemy aliens and does not include in its scope an alien enemy under arrest in a local jail who has

been transferred by the War Department, nor an enemy alien on parole. Mr. Palmer also points out that it is not the policy of the government to interfere with the property of the ordinary enemy alien, whether he is German or Austrian.

"This proclamation," he says, "is strictly limited in its operation to those who have been found to be dangerous and who have been transferred to the War Department for permanent detention."

With the indorsement of Attorney General Gregory an amendment to the law to impose on women enemy aliens the same restrictions now imposed upon men and requiring them to register throughout the country was introduced to-day by Senator Culberson and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Steps Taken to Avert Ice Famine in Summer

Dealers Agree to Harvest Needed Supply From the Hudson River

New York will not suffer from an ice famine next summer.

This was announced by the Federal Food Board yesterday after dealers in natural ice had signed an agreement to harvest enough ice from the Hudson River so that the city will have 4,000,000 tons to meet its usual requirements.

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Loyalty of Wisconsin Will Be Tested Soon

Washington Anxiously Watching Action This Month on Naming Colleague for La Follette—Dr. Charles McCarthy Is Most Likely Choice

By Ralph Block

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—A gunshot killed a United States Senator from Wisconsin three months ago. It was an accidental gunshot, but it begins to appear now that the bullet is still exerting a powerful influence on the history of the State of Wisconsin.

Washington and Wisconsin are a long way apart. But political field-glasses can see across continents, and for the next two weeks Washington will be watching Wisconsin and its capital, Madison, pretty steadily.

Some time around February 19 Wisconsin is going to name a United States Senator, and Washington is curious, even to the point of holding its breath a little bit. Wisconsin may be quite sure of itself and its stand on the war, but Washington has had the remaining Senator from Wisconsin on the horizon for a long time and he keeps it in doubt. But this is Wisconsin's big chance to prove itself.

Madison just now is facing a unique situation, probably one of the most topsy-turvy situations in contemporary American politics. Senator Huston, even in his brief term in the Senate, was able to do a great deal to balance the La Follette influence. The Senator whose career was so suddenly cut short was a forceful advocate of preparedness and for war against Germany until she should cry quits. His death, when the United States was still struggling in the early confusion of war-making, played so completely into the hands of the Wisconsin pacifists that they were themselves not a little astonished. But they didn't let their astonishment overcome their judgment. They wanted to take advantage of their new fortune, and they did so by clamoring at once for a special election.

The result, they felt assured, would relieve Mr. La Follette of his loneliness and put a blood brother by his side.

Governor May Appoint Huston's Successor

There has been no special election in Wisconsin. There probably will not be any. But there will be a special session of the Legislature, beginning February 19, called to empower the Governor of Wisconsin to appoint a United States Senator to round out the unexpired term of Senator Huston. And there are indications that the appointee may be a powerful addition to the support of the Administration's war policy, and scarcely a boon companion for Senator La Follette. That is why Washington is so interested.

The political division in Wisconsin is complicated. There are pro-Germans and pro-Americans and pacifists and German-Americans. Governor Phillips seems to be pacific but he isn't any more. He is urgently in favor of prosecution of the war. But he remains a "stalwart," and as such he is more or less opposed to the radical group of pacifists and economists who fathered the liberal laws that have called attention to Wisconsin from all over the world.

Governor Phillips has his own way, according to the long distance view that Washington gets of Wisconsin, and if the Legislature gives the power to him, he will probably appoint a United States Senator of his own kind. That is a condition which hangs on a very slender thread. There are just enough radicals in the Wisconsin Legislature, men of progressive and liberal temperament, to keep the power of appointment from the Governor unless he appoints one of their group.

These men, however, are themselves faced by a dilemma. They are, nearly all of them, men who are not only loyal to the government, but keenly devoted to the present cause. They can, if they choose, threaten to withhold appointive power from the Governor. But Wisconsin must have a Senator, and the result might be a special election, with the kind of Senator sitting at Washington that they don't want.

Terms of Compromise

Out of this a compromise seems ready to issue. The Governor has entered into negotiations with the Legislature. "I will publicly announce the men I want to appoint to the Senate," declared Governor Phillips, "and if my choice suits you, go ahead and give me the power to appoint them."

The present indications are that the Legislature is going to try out the Governor and take him at his word. If he is to save his face, therefore, and to give support to the Legislature and the political strength it represents for his next campaign for the Governorship, he will have to name a man the Legislature is ready to accept.

There are five men who, in these special circumstances, have a chance to sit in the Senate for the State of Wisconsin. Two of them are fine elderly gentlemen, who would probably be as good as the Senatorial job as most of the other Senators. Neither of them, however, would have any particular relationship to the affirmative stand Washington would like to see Wisconsin take on the war. One of them is Judge Winslow, Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court. The other is Burr Jones, a Madison attorney, now

past seventy years old, who sat in Congress some three decades ago. The other three men compose the material from which Governor Phillips will probably have to choose to get the Legislature to concur in granting the appointing power. One of them is Congressman Irvine Luther Lenroot, a Republican who has made a definite place for himself in Congress. It is no secret in Washington that Lenroot has his eye on the Speakership and there are several chances when the time arrives that he'll lash it to his wagon and ride off with it. Another of these men is Joe Davies, a Democrat fairly prominent in Wisconsin Democratic circles and now a member of the Federal Trade Commission.

Dr. Charles McCarthy Seems To Be Favorite

The third man, and the man who is most likely, according to the underground from Wisconsin, to capture the favor of the Wisconsin Legislature, is Dr. Charles McCarthy, of the Reference Bureau, father by adoption of the liberal legislation that has made Wisconsin a model of state action, a former all-American football player, a recognized expert on economic legislation, the man who turned down a chance to become chief adviser to the Chinese government, and at the present time a general assistant to Herbert Hoover in the food administration at Washington.

Washington would like to see McCarthy move from the long building that houses the Hoover offices out to the Capitol. And there is more than an even chance that he will do it, because he is the only man in Wisconsin who can reconcile all the factions. He is of no definite political stripe. But he has a passion for good government, and he has translated that passion into the present time into a powerful desire to "win the war."

There is another reason, however, why the Administration would look with favor upon McCarthy's appointment. It would give the food administration an active friend, a strong defense, where friendship and defense are of extreme importance. Mr. Reed would probably be McCarthy's foe, a foe worthy of every bit of steel he carries.

McCarthy started the Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau, seventeen years ago. He took one of the names called "The Wisconsin Idea," and people who know anything about modern legislation can tell you who McCarthy is, anywhere you go. Sir Horace Plimshead, who was in the Irish convention, met McCarthy when he was over a year ago, and when he went back to England he wrote a story for "The Nineteenth Century Review" called "McCarthy, of Wisconsin." Mr. Hoover has a copy of it in his library.

Has Sympathy of Wisconsin People

In between trips to France and England and Ireland and Germany, McCarthy managed to pick up the sympathies of the Wisconsin people. He is not a mahogany office economist. When he goes out among their hats in the question of food, he has a long, fighting jaw, a tongue with just enough Irish in it to show his mettle and a steady blue eye.

He has always been easy sledding for McCarthy, Wisconsin. For instance, last spring, when he returned from Europe, just before the war started, McCarthy is an original defender of the Wisconsin people. He was the first real state defense society in the country. It was a dangerous job, for the Legislature quizzing him for three hours trying to decide whether it ought to put him in jail for offering the pro-Germans. But the tide didn't stay out long. It soon swung in the other direction, and now McCarthy has a firm grip on the fictions and affections of most of the factors in Wisconsin. Even the La Follette men will vote for him, because he is a liberal politically, even if he is fiercely belligerent on the question of pointing Germany until she has had enough.

McCarthy used to be a sign painter. That was years ago, but it was enough of a job to allow him to work his way through Brown University. Years later he was a sign painter in jail for offering the pro-Germans. But the tide didn't stay out long. It soon swung in the other direction, and now McCarthy has a firm grip on the fictions and affections of most of the factors in Wisconsin. Even the La Follette men will vote for him, because he is a liberal politically, even if he is fiercely belligerent on the question of pointing Germany until she has had enough.

He has had his hand in 99 per cent of the progressive legislation in Wisconsin in the last fifteen years. Washington knows him best by his reorganization of the Industrial Relations Commission. Last spring the State Department asked him a place as adviser to the Chinese government, and he refused it. His present ambition is to win the war, and to win it by stimulating the food development of the nation and conserving its resources.

Washington knows that McCarthy is in the running. And Wisconsin also recognizes that this is its big opportunity to assert itself in the rest of the nation that Wisconsin is in the war the so-called bitter end.

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